



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 31

AUGUST 25, 1916

No. 34

ERYSIPELAS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

COMPENSATION AWARDED FOR DEATH CAUSED BY ERYSIPELAS WHICH FOLLOWED FROSTBITE.

The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors has decided that a widow is entitled to "compensation" under the Connecticut workmen's compensation law for the death of her husband, which resulted from erysipelas that developed after frostbite. He was an insurance solicitor and his duties required him to endure exposure to severe cold, which the compensation commissioner decided was the "proximate cause" of his injury.

The essential parts of the opinion are published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 2299.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF POLIOMYELITIS.

On August 9, 1916, the following telegraphic call for a conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the United States Public Health Service was sent out:

Under authority public health law nineteen hundred and two conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with Public Health Service is called to meet this office ten a. m., Thursday, August seventeenth, to consider poliomyelitis situation and bring about greater uniformity in methods of control. Representation of your State urgently requested. Wire name your delegate.

The complete report of the transactions of the conference will be printed and distributed at an early date. The following was the program of the conference:

AUGUST 17, 1916—10 A. M.

Call to order by the Surgeon General.

Remarks by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Roll call.

The poliomyelitis situation in the various States.

It is requested that each delegate give a brief statement of the poliomyelitis situation in his State. Remarks limited to five minutes.

The prevention of the interstate spread of poliomyelitis.

The research problems in poliomyelitis.

The symptomatology of poliomyelitis.

The epidemiology of poliomyelitis.

General principles of control.

The relation of the community to the after care of poliomyelitis patients.

The following committees were appointed and each committee made a report, which was adopted by the conference:

(1) Committee on measures for the prevention of interstate and intrastate spread of poliomyelitis.

(2) Committee on "Minimum requirements for the control of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)."

(3) Committee on blanks.

The conference adjourned on August 18, 1916.

CONTROL OF POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY.

The following is a notice issued by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey:

"TRENTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department of Health is gratified to know that the public health conference in Washington last week made recommendations for the control of infantile paralysis that are in substantial accord with the system of identification inaugurated by the requirements of the new chapter of the State Sanitary Code. New Jersey was among the first States to establish regulations dealing with poliomyelitis, because the situation in the State is somewhat more acute than elsewhere.

"Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the system is not a quarantine but is a system of identification. Quarantine occurs only when the regulations are violated.

"The purpose of the identification system is twofold: First, to give local health officials information concerning persons arriving in the community without identification certificates; and, second, to discourage traveling by children as far as possible, while at the same time providing a uniform system whereby necessary traveling may be done without unnecessary inconvenience.

"Attention is again called to the fact that it is the duty of local boards of health to enforce the provisions of the State Sanitary Code. This duty has been placed upon local boards by the legislature, and local boards of health can not escape the obligation."